

PORTLAND INQUIRER.

AUSTIN WILLEY, EDITOR,
BROWN THURSTON, PUBLISHER.

All Men are Created Equal. -- Declaration of Independence.

TERMS, \$2.00 A YEAR.
\$1.75 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XI.

PORTLAND, (ME.)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1852.

NO. 43

THE PORTLAND INQUIRER,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
PORTLAND ME. 68 EXCHANGE ST.

WILLEY & THURSTON,
PROPRIETORS.

TERMS—\$2.00 a year, or \$1.75 in advance, or within
30 days payable. Twenty-five cents will be added
for every six months extra time, after the first payment.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at 3 cents a line for
the first insertion, and 2 cents for every succeeding inser-
tion; 15 lines to the square. The usual discount
is made to those who advertise by the year.

COMMUNICATIONS are to be addressed to the EDITOR,
BUSINESS LETTERS to the PUBLISHER, and both, post
paid.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

No. 10, STATE STREET, BOSTON.

AND
V. B. PALMER,

TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK,
Are our agents in those cities for advertising on
Subscription.

The following Poem by Rev. Mr. Pierpoint, we com-
mend to the attention of our citizens, not excluding the
Democrat party, the self-styled "Liberals!!" who are en-
deavoring to bring back up a system which kills

"Wit, wisdom, common manhood even,
All earthly joy, all hope of Heaven."

THE TWO INCENDIARIES.

A fire alarm! The cry of "Fire!"
Swells on the night air, high & clear!
Traversed by lightning, a gay ball
Swings in the darkness, and all,
At duty's or at danger's call;

The peril, the press to share—
The light of the devouring fire,
Reflected from the church's spire,
Piercing the clouds with fiery glow,
Till all the world is aglow!

Why sounds that midnight tocsin dread?
To whom that column, black and red,
That leaps to the heavens, shows
The way, the path to safety?—
Let your imagination stretch,

And you shall see a dismal wreath,
Shuffling away from human sight,
And wrapt in a shroud of smoke dark—
Purposely to match,

Where he is sure the blaze will catch,
That when the crowd is thicker drawn,
He may, before the pangs of death,
With his hand dash out a tear,
From others' pockets to his own.

What is to him, the laurel yell,
The fire-wreathed roof, the herald yell
Of frenzied, crushed by tumbling walls?

What are, to him, the crash and din
Of slaves and masters falling in?

The flames, the smoke, the dying,

The feeble gasps of children dying,
And the loud wailings of despair?

Then comes the suffocating air,
Which is served so—Let 'em burn!"

What is all this to him?—Why, Sir,
He wakes up pale, and they stir,
And he starts up, with a start,
Is tried, and hangs,—or used to be.

Laws may, but justice does not sitter;
He stands, though he deserves the halter;
And were no damsel to be made,
The people would all say—"Amen!"

And yet—now, coolly let's inquire—
What does this villain set on the fire?

How coolly he sets it hay, stubble,
The body's life—is empty trash!

A vapor, that appears' a day,

Or hour, 'tis gone!

That's what the fugitive slave does—

length the day before, on presenting a memorial against abolition, and he thought the Senator from Ohio had a right to be heard in reply. After that, they could readily dispose of the subject.

But Norwell persisted in his motion; and the Senate, 22 to 20, voted to lay the question of consideration on the table; thus applying the gag to Mr. Morris, and virtually denying free speech to Ohio, while it recognized it in Kentucky. Mr. Pierce voted *yea*, together with Mr. Calhoun and his special friends, against Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Clay, and other advocates of "fair play."

We have presented the record of Mr. Pierce as a Representative and a Senator in Congress. During his two terms in the House, and until he resigned his seat in the Senate, he was always true to the Slave Power, and gave no vote which subjected him to its displeasure or suspicion.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE RECORD.

In his letter to De Leon of S. C., Mr. Pierce says:

"My vote in the Senate and House of Representatives were not re-published in the Era for the first time. They have been again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. THERE HAS BEEN NO ATTEMPT TO EVADE THE FORCE OF THE RECORD. IT HAS BEEN AT ALL TIMES FREELY ADMITTED."—*National Era*.

What honest man can trace this "record," without indignation disgust? He seems to regard his deep, extraordinary servility to the slaveholders as his highest ambition!

When he wished to destroy Mr. Atwood, he made a speech at New Boston in which he said:

"I loathe the Fugitive Slave Law. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is opposed to moral right."

This was reported at the time in several papers, and regarded as true for many months, but it was hunted up, sent South, and raised a terrible stir. Pierce at once hastened to denounce it in a letter as false and slanderous, though he knew it to be true, and the reporter, and hundreds of others declare it to be so. He says:

"My action and my language, in New Hampshire, touching this matter, (slavery) have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington."

So then (his petty fibbing aside,) he heartily loves the Fugitive Act,—thinks it humane and morally right! This is the representative of American Democracy in 1852, and every voter for him says Amen to it! Will not honest men spurn such a candidate?

These are some of the leading principles of the Free Democracy. Their adoption would mark an era in the world's civilization and progress. But to secure, we must stick to them without compromise or faltering till they come.—To yield them once is, so far as you can do, to yield them forever. Will not all good men unite in favor of these glorious objects? Then they would soon be obtained. Vote for Hale and Julian, and you hasten the day. Vote for others and you vote for paganism and our country's ruin.

THIRD PARTIES.—The idea that a third party cannot long exist by this time should be exploded. It may not long exist as a third party. If based upon principle it will take the place of one of the old parties, and that will cease to exist. Mr. Sumner illustrated this, in a recent speech, at Lowell, by referring to the success of third parties in Italy, England and France.—In England, for a long period there were only two parties, Whig and Tory. Within a few years the Anti Corn-law party was established, having for its object the abolition of the duty on bread stuffs, under Mr. Cobden members of the old parties both joined it, leaving the old hunkers who opposed the Cobden movement and arrayed themselves against his party as Protectionists. Their opponents are styled anti-Protectionists. The old parties are now nearly annihilated by this new party. From appearances things are rapidly approaching this crisis in this country. There will soon be but two parties, representatives of slavery and anti-slavery.

CAMPAGN PAPER.
Freemen now have the whole field, and they mean to occupy it. We now offer the *Inquirer* till the Nov. Election, FOUR COPIES FOR A DOLLAR, more or less. Friends of liberty, now is the time—this is the chance. Give the People knowledge. Give this paper the power to do its work. If all parts of the State will aid, we can have 3000 in ten days. And do not overlook the importance of increasing the regular subscribers. Everything depends upon it. Mr. Sumner's speech will be worth ten times the cost of the paper.

JOHN P. HALE THE BEST MAN.

It is right that we should have men at the head of the nation who are able men, and men of reputation, and Mr. HALE possesses sufficient ability and reputation to be in that position.—Indeed he stands higher as to ability than either of those candidates, and as to reputation, though he has not the military reputation of General Scott, yet he has a reputation which men of humanity would far prefer—and infinitely a higher reputation in every respect than Gen. Pierce.

But it is not for ability and reputation merely that men should be placed in the presidential office. They should be here as the representative of some principle. What distinctive principle do Scott and Pierce represent? But one, and that is SLAVERY. They both represent that principle, and are supported by men who are only contending for slavery and the spoils of office. Of what consequence then is it to honest men which is elected? None. A Whig says Gen. Pierce is a drunkard, but a Democrat says Gen. Scott is a vain, superannuated old man, and not fit for President. That there is truth in these statements we have reason to believe, and we wonder that men can be found—who have nothing to expect in the way of office—willing to throw away their votes upon them, when they can vote for the noble representative of the principle of liberty, JOHN P. HALE.

REMEMBER THIS.

Our opponents say the party of Freedom in this State was destroyed in September, and is not to be in their way again. The Second of November is to settle that to absolute certainty. A feeble vote will prove it true. A strong vote will prove it false, and more—prove that it can't be killed. A decisive vote in our favor will fail. The town that neglects this will lose one quarter of its vote at least. Do not lose the re-

FREE DEMOCRATIC STATESMANSHIP.

-PLAIN TALK WITH HONEST MEN.

No man can easily read the Platform of the Free Democracy, and not be impressed with the high Christian statesmanship which it embodies;—its comprehensiveness and far-reaching views;—its boldness, equity, and humanity. It contemplates distant and solid as well as present good. It provides for the settlement of questions which American statesmen never dared to touch, and which, unsettled equitably, will destroy us.

Its Foreign policy is based on morality and the law of nations, and proposes to exert the entire influence of the government for the liberty and peace of the world. It elevates Justice and Freedom to the first place among the objects of international solicitude, and makes wealth second for the first time in national intercourse. It rejects the dictation of slavery and seeks, as in the case of Hayti, the open markets of the world for the free labor of the country. It reaches out the hand of fraternal sympathy to Kossoff and murdered Hungary, and proffers all oppressed people legitimate aid; and by the cheapest postage rates it would make the nations old acquaintances and brothers. It has the only basis for the permanent peace of the world. It would make commerce the engine of Liberty, not of mere speculation; make diplomacy honest and benevolent, and give the world one example of a Christian Government.

Its domestic policy is no less enlightened.—First of all it provides a feasible and permanent settlement of the slavery question, which no other party nor men have really dared to attempt. It restores freedom to its rightful nationality, and drives slavery back from its usurpations entirely within State jurisdiction, there to perish by suffocation and the palsy. Here is the line of policy which will steeze us safely through all these difficulties, where all else is shipwreck.

Liberty has also its *Public Land* Policy. It proposes to end forever the old system of monopoly and speculation, and to give a *free farm* to every landless settler, thus inviting to the family, to industry, intelligence, morality and general prosperity, with a benignity like sun and rain.

It has its *Cheap Postage* for the people; it seeks universal education north and south; separates government from banks; seeks by appropriations facilities for national commerce; maintains State rights against federal slave legislation. It would reduce the cost of government one-half, and cure the public scrofula of the appointing power.

It is the cause of the leading principles of the Free Democracy. Their adoption would mark an era in the world's civilization and progress. But to secure, we must stick to them without compromise or faltering till they come.—To yield them once is, so far as you can do, to yield them forever. Will not all good men unite in favor of these glorious objects? Then they would soon be obtained. Vote for Hale and Julian, and you hasten the day. Vote for others and you vote for paganism and our country's ruin.

SLAVE WHIPS.—A Southern trader for several years had ordered about two thousands sides of sole-leather of a leather merchant in Providence, each side of which was shaved down gradually from its thickness on one side to almost nothing on the other. The peculiar shape of the leather led the merchant at length to inquire what it was for.

"If I tell you," said the Southerner, "perhaps you will not sell me."

"I don't know why that should prevent."

"Well, I use it to make up into slave whips."

The next season, the Southerner ordered 4000 sides of leather prepared in the same manner, but the Providence merchant, to his honor be it said, refused to answer the order.

CAN MAIN LAW MEN GO FOR PIERCE.—It has been asserted and re-asserted that Gen. Pierce is an intemperate man. That it is a fact we are satisfied. It is not a political lie. It is notorious in New Hampshire. And it is as notorious that his wife induced him to resign his office in the U. S. Senate, because he was so dissipated while in Washington. Had he lived in Maine at the last election, he would have been against the Maine law, if his position as candidate would not have been in the way of his expressing an opinion at all. How can temperance men vote for such a man for an office through which more moral influence can be exerted than through any other office in the nation?

BUT YOU DO NOT THROW AWAY YOUR VOTE, IF YOU VOTE FOR HALE. You show to the world that there is one man in favor of Freedom. If there are others who vote as you do, the world understands that all do not yield to the slavery influence. The stronger the vote, the better we stand. Friends of humanity will take heart.—Their hands are strengthened, and they go on with energy renewed and hopes high.

"Let us, then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing
Learn to labor and to wait!"

A WORD TO CHRISTIANS.

The questions of Bank and tariff, for many years the favorite policy of a great party are laid out of the canvas, and the great struggle in the approaching election is for place and power. All pretence of representing the principles of free soil, so strenuously claimed in certain quarters, was renounced at Baltimore, and both the great parties now stand before the country pledged to slavery, without excuse or disguise.

Individuals like Greely, may talk about spiting on the platform but they must support the candidates of Slavery. Its iron hand controlled the policy and shapes the legislation of the country. It demands fealty from its candidates as the only condition of success, and a lust for office yielded to its foul embrace. The constitutional barriers of freedom have been stricken down in the zeal to hunt the fugitive, and charity forbidden to raise her hand for suffering humanity. Now Christian Brother, what is our duty? Shall we like Pilots think to wash our hands and say let the sin and guilt be on others? Slavery will no doubt triumph in the next election, but shall you and I endorse the iniquity of our vote? Every vote is virtually a certificate of character and approval of the principles to which the party stands pledged, however we may think to excuse or palliate it.

LETTERS TO THE WHIGS WHO VOTED FOR JOHN HUBBARD.

You have shown your attachment to principle by voting for a man of different political sentiments from your own, because he represented a principle which you conceived to be above party. You did this, although you had reason to believe, that by your votes Mr. Crosby, the whig candidate, might have been elected.

You have thus shown that, with you, principle is above party. Why will you not extend your action further, and vote for a candidate who represents your sentiments in regard to Freedom? You have seen men whom you have looked upon as "one idea" men, acting side by side with you, and voting for John Hubbard for the same reason you voted for him.—You have found them (the Free Soilers) practical men; willing to vote for a great principle, even at the sacrifice of their identity as members of a party. They sympathized with you. You were alike honest, and actuated by the same honest notions. Why can you not show equal magnanimity and go with them to carry out a principle of greater importance—a principle that goes side by side with the principle of Temperance, in its humanizing influence? Can you give a reason why you should not?

ONE EARNEST WORD MORE.

Friends of holy freedom, are you doing your duty? Has every town its committee faithfully doing its duty with every man? We are greatly cheered by late indications in Maine, still we acknowledge a deep anxiety. Many of us have toiled long and hard to sow the seed which now greets the reaper's eye. Shall one wheat head of that harvest be lost?

Arise up, brother, and play the man. Go to that neighbor, that young man who hopes to live, and that old man who expects to die, inform them, entreat them, entreat them again, and supply them with ballots. Let each man convert one more, and what a result! Make a

VOTES for Freedom Electors are ready at TWENTY CTS. per hundred, and we send them to you free of cost, on the receipt of the money free of postage.

BALLOTS

For Electors in Lincoln County can be had at Charles Russell's, Front Street, Bath.

For Somersett Co. to be had at B. W. Norris, Esq's office, Skowhegan.

PORTRAITS

HARPER'S MAGAZINE continues to be the best Magazine in its time we know of. Its list of correspondents is highly creditable, and will no doubt continue to increase the enviable reputation, the Magazine has already attained.

GRAHAM'S AND GORIE'S MAGAZINES for No-

WILL YOU ENDORSE THE INSULT? WILL YOU BE A DOUGHFACE AT HOME?

The position of the old parties in 1843 is well known to all. The whole north was for once united against the slave power, and in the presence of a listening world vowed by its honor, conscience and morality, its history and its destiny, that nothing on earth should ever drive it from its position.

All well know the Great Apostacy of 1850, and how it filled the north with disgrace and covered her with shame; how the finger of scorn has been thrust in her face ever since by all despots and tyrants.

The people (some of them) know how deeply, insufferably, they were insulted by having their government turned into a slave-hunting police, themselves made contingent scoundrels or martyrs, and then taxed to foot the bills!

They know (or ought to) the most outrageously insulting manner in which that devilish act was forced through the House by the slaveholders under the previous question—engrossed down—rammed down our throats without one word even in protest by our Representatives!

They know the slave parties have bowed—yielded—endured and sworn perpetual allegiance to all this, and their candidates with them.

Now, honest, Christian citizens of Maine, the whole question at last has come back to you—*You score doughfaces at Washington, will you play the doughface at home?* By voting with the old parties you do just what they did, with full less temptation; you ENDORSE what they have done; you voluntarily VOTE yourself one of the *pox communis* for man-stealing—Don't squirm, and "spit," and twist.—*HERE YOU ARE!* And how do you think you look?

to your wife—your children—in the looking glass! Oh how in your closet! and—at another day when you hear,—*"When thou sawest a thief then thou consentedst with him;" "Ye have done it unto me!"* Will you be a doughface at home? Will you bear in meek servility the burning insult which the tyrants have heaped upon you? O let the glorious example of Kossoff and Hale, condense every element of your manhood into an indignant *NO!*

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From appearances things are rapidly approaching this crisis in this country. There will soon be but two parties, representatives of slavery and anti-slavery.

HARRISON AWAKE!—A letter says: "Our meetings on Friday evenings are well attended, the result thus far has been excellent, we have a full house and all parties are invited to participate."

BALLOTS.—Has the work of fully supplying our great State been done? We fear not.—Why leave it till the last moment, to be half done or not done at all? Be sure and have enough, for men you don't think will want to vote for John P. Hale.

LET COUNTRY COMMITTEES ORDER A SUPPLY PRINTED AT THEIR COUNTY PRINTING OFFICES, KEEP ACCOUNT OF ALL TOWNS SUPPLIED, AND IF ANY ARE TOO NEGLECTFUL OR ANNIHILATED BY THIS NEW PARTY, FROM APPEARANCES THINGS ARE RAPIDLY APPROACHING THIS CRISIS IN THIS COUNTRY. THERE WILL SOON BE BUT TWO PARTIES, REPRESENTATIVES OF SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY.

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Most certainly; so they beg to be excused from lifting the veil!

As others have published the name alluded to in the following, we repeat it. Rev. Mr. French of the Bethel Church made the statement, as we can abundantly prove, but made it only when asked.

Two men were disputing in this city, the other day, about Pierce's being intemperate, when it was proposed to refer the question to a gentleman who had stepped in on business, and who had long resided in New Hampshire. The Pierce man knowing him to be perfectly reliable, agreed.

"Do you know Franklin Pierce?"
"I do, very well. He is a relative of mine."

"Is he intemperate?"

"The last time I saw him, about a year ago he was drunk."

The Togus Affair.—We had heard of a drunken scrape which Pierce had at Togus Spring in 1850, and were in Richmond last week where the man and his wife live who then kept the House. Happening to meet Elder Perkins to whom she had told the whole affair, we called at the house, and he alluded to what she had told him, telling her we wished to know about it and could rely on what she might say, &c.—She replied that she well recollects the conversation, and that neither she nor her husband ever said anything on that matter which was not strictly true. We inquired for her husband—went to his shop, but found him unwilling to say anything for public use. He said Pierce came there to Togus, told us who were with him (democratic leaders!) would not deny that Pierce was drunk! but preferred to say nothing. If compelled he should speak the whole truth. Although he and his wife (both very respectable people) had till a recent period been perfectly free with the facts—that Pierce was brought there from Augusta drunk in order to "cool off," as his friends said, now the door was some how locked! Tolman had freely stated all the particulars to Ezra Abbott, Esq., of Richmond, to H. B. Cox, Esq., Henry Reed and others. Eld. Perkins gave us the following account of a free conversation with Mrs. Tolman, which she said she well recollects, and virtually reaffirmed.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14, 1852.

I hereby certify that about the last of June or first of July, 1852, Mrs. Tolman, wife of Holden Tolman, now of this town, told me in presence of Oliver Trask, of Frankfort, that while they, the said Tolman and wife, kept the Togus House in Hallowell, Gen. Pierce with others called on them one Sabbath;—that he Pierce was said by his friends to be unwell and wanted a room, which was given. She also said that one of the company took her husband aside and told him that Gen. Pierce had accidentally been drinking too much, and enjoined on him entire secrecy, but that since he was nominated for President her husband would swear to these facts anywhere. In the evening she said the man recovered and the company left.

Mr. Trask said with surprise, "Are these things so, Mrs. Tolman?" She replied that they were literally true. Mrs. Tolman is an intelligent and entirely responsible woman.

THOMAS PERKINS.

LINCOLN BS: Oct. 14th, A. D., 1852.

Personally appeared the above named Thomas Perkins and made oath to the above named statement. Before me Ezra Abbot, Justice of the Peace.

"Go to Concord," Argus.

Having business in Boston a few days ago we went via Concord, chiefly to get those papers respecting Wood; but while there took the direction of the Argus and made further inquiries about Pierce, of temperance men of all parties, and only what they personally knew. Court was in session and we made inquiries of as respectable lawyers as there are in the State, and our former impressions are more than confirmed.—While all spoke with great moderation of one of their profession, they said the fact of his intemperance was notorious to the Bar of the State—all knew and all lamented it. It was a subject of common remark by judges and lawyers and nobody doubted the fact. Not unfrequently business had to be deferred from day to day for him to be in a condition to attend to it. Cases were named in which our informants were parties, and particulars given of beastly drunkenness. Last October, and again last March he was intoxicated in open court in Concord. So wherever courts are held.

One of the most upright and honored citizens of Concord told us that while engaged as a referee in a certain case, Pierce's client could not find his counsel. But after searching some time he returned and said, "Where do you think I found him?" I don't know. "I found him in a room—Hotel as drunk as you ever saw a man in your life!" Another responsible man told us he saw him drunk within a year. Another had seen him drunk. Another had seen him carried through the streets at night by two friends with his head on his shoulder. A strong democrat admitted that he (Pierce) could not be elected to any office of trust in Concord for this cause. Another begged to be excused from saying anything. All, he said, knew the facts—nobody disputed them. Facts were narrated to us of this sort by most responsible men, which would fill columns. At Franklin, Manchester, Nashua, Meredith Bridge, etc., and at Concord they are the public talk, no one there denies the facts. As well deny the sun light in a clear day. Nothing but the legal right to testimony is wanting to disclose such a picture as rarely sees the light. They have tried to compel Pierce's friends to prosecute so as to obtain that power, which would place 200 personal witnesses on the stand in 24 hours, but without success.

Such is a very moderate description of what we find by "going to Concord," which we wish the people of Maine could all do.

We challenge the Argus—we defy it—we beg of it to prosecute us in behalf of its favorite "Arrar," and we will not go out of Maine, perhaps not out of Portland, for witnesses. Give us the right of testimony!

We mean that one press shall be true to the people—true to liberty—true to country—true to temperance principles—true to God. Had Mr. Hale been like Pierce how would the political and religious press run with the bare suspicion—and justly so now how "fearbearing"—how "magnanimous!" The personal outrage of the Argus is rather complimentary to us. We will not answer to it, nor shall we "revile again." We add an extract from the Concord Tribune, as a specimen of what is said in Concord without the slightest attempt at specific denial. Everybody knows things are so. Worse facts are published at Nashua, and no Pierce man dares to deny them.

"With a full sense of our responsibility, then, we have in previous numbers of this paper, authorized at the home of Franklin Pierce, stated to the public his drinking habits. We should have done a public wrong, if known-

as we do, and, for a lease of years, have known, the habits of Mr. Pierce, we had concealed them from those who have a right to know them. We have stated and do now again state, and we challenge a denial that Franklin Pierce's drinking habits are notoriously bad and intemperate—that they have been so for years—that he was drunken, as a Representative from this State in Congress, and was accused by Gov. Isaac Hill as long ago as 1852, of having "disgraced this State by his drunken speech at Washington," that while he was afterwards elected to the United States Senate, his friends said he would respect the dignity of his high office and not disgrace it by a continuation of his drunken practices, but he was more drunken, as a Representative, so bad were his habits, while Senator of the United States, that he was prevailed upon by personal friends to RESIGN his office of Senator before the expiration of his Senatorial term. All accounts represent that his drinking habits were very bad while he was in Mexico. Both Democratic, as well as Whig, military officers so represent. The Lexington Gazette, referring to the reports of the bad and irregular habits of General Pierce, while in Mexico says:

"We should have passed this extract by and refrained from giving it publication, were it not that we have similar accounts of the DRUNKEN HABITS of Gen. Pierce, from gentlemen of high character, now citizens of this place, who were officers in the Mexican War with Gen. Pierce. THEY ARE DEMOCRATS, and it can be no "Whig" he." The people should know these things before they place a man in so responsible a post as the Presidency of the United States. We have discharged our duty. They can judge of theirs."

The Richmond (Va.) Whig, copying the above adds:

"We have heard this same thing from so many sources that we are forced to believe it. We presume the editors of the Enquirer may have had the same tales from DEMOCRATS who were in Mexico with Gen. Pierce."

His drinking habits have grown no better since his return from Mexico. We do, therefore, now charge it upon General Pierce, that he is an INTEMPERATE and IMMORAL MAN, and his friends here do not dare to DENY IT! We have charged, and do again charge, that the man with whom Pierce now converses has said, that "HE HAS PUT GEN. PIERCE TO LED SINCE HE BOADED WITH HIM"—that his barber has declared that "Pierce had been to his shop SO DRUNK, that he dared not shave him." We have again say, that Franklin Pierce's drinking habits are notoriously bad and intemperate—they are known to be in this community where he resides, and his political friends have and do not DENY THE FACT!"

From the Commonwealth.

We dropped in at a Whig meeting on Saturday evening last, of the Southern Wards of Boston, held at the Ward Room of Ward 10. The meeting was there—about 150 present—and the tone cold and spiritless. What a contrast to the enthusiastic and numerous gatherings of 1810, '11, '12, and '13. All the life in the Whig party is confined to the Webster movement, and they will be astonished to find at the close of the election that your State—your dear beloved "dying" State—is the first that struck for victory and nobly won; and this beautiful record and portrait shall be the talisman to bear testimony to your posterity of the noble deeds done in your day.

On the receipt of 30 cents free of postage I will send to you free of cost, a copy by mail.

TEN AGENTS wanted to canvass the State, to whom liberal terms will be made. Responsible testimonial of good character will be required.

ADDRESS B. THURSTON, 68 Exchange Street, Portland. Solg whole sale agent for the State of Maine.

Important Decision in Maine. The Franklin Case.

The CAUSE IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Free Democratic State Convention assembled at Providence on Wednesday. We learn that there will be a large attendance of delegates from all sections of the State. Nursing meetings have been held in Woonsocket and other places, and there is a glorious spirit prevailing.

WORK! WORK!! WORK!!!—Two weeks only remain before the Presidential Election! Free Democrats! Organize!—get your check-list—select your speakers—prepare your ballots—have your teams engaged!—and, above all, circulate plentifully the documents!!

MR. MANN BEFORE HIS TOWNSMEN AND NEIGHBORS.—We are pleased to learn that the Hon. Horace Mann has consented to address his neighbors and friends on political topics, at the Town Hall, West Newton, on Thursday evening next. The meeting is open to all; the ladies included.

MR. WEBSTER'S HEALTH.—The Transcript learns that the health of Mr. Webster is somewhat improved, but by advice of his physician he has denied himself to all visitors. He has suffered much for the last fortnight.

THE LAST OF THE WATER-SHIP SOLD.—On Saturday the balance of our Water Loan—amounting to about \$200,000 sterling—was negotiated, under the direction of the Committee of Finance of the City Council, with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., at four and a half per cent, and which grew out of a seizure of liquors on board the steamer Boston, lying at the wharf at Frankfort. It will be remembered that McNally and others resisted the officers. The decision is a complete vindication of the law; the officer is justified as having been in the discharge of his duty. A steamboat or vessel at a wharf, thus reads the decision. It was supported by the opponents that the law would be broken down in this case, and they are sadly disappointed. God is with the right. We make this announcement just as we are going to press. Three cheers for Maine! Triumph follows triumph!—Mass. Life Boat.

Sons of Temperance.

The next Annual Session of the Grand Division will be held at Augusta, on Wednesday,

the 20th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M.

NEAL DOW, G. W. F.
J. W. MANSFIELD, G. S.
PORTLAND, Oct. 12th, 1852.

The citizens of Alexandria, Va., held a temperance meeting a few days ago, and adopted resolutions approving the Maine Liquor Law.

The captain of a steamer recently arrived at New Orleans reported being detained three days at the "Devil's Tea Table." That must be a grogshop.

DRUNKENNESS, &c.—There were twenty-five complaints at the Police Court Monday morning, for the offences of drunkenness, larceny, &c., between Saturday night and this morning.

Among the arrests were those of George and Charles Washington, Bartlett, Thompson and Dickinson Packard, at a house in Thacher's Court, on suspicion of store-breaking.

THE BOYS IN MAINE.—We cannot help thinking what a set of boys the boys in Maine will be. If the present good laws continue, they will never see, smell, or taste the fiery liquors which have proved so ruinous to thousands and millions. And the little sailors, what fine fellows! we reckon they will give up fighting, swearing, and be in high demand all the world over. We hope that Maine will not be the only State that will send out fifty thousand young and thorough teetotalers. Three cheers, boys for Maine!—Yours!—Your Temperance Advocate.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Nineteen Divisions were opened in the month of March in Upper Canada.

One hundred and fifty persons died in New York during the last twelve months of delirium tremens. There were nine murders caused by rum, and nearly ten thousand five day commitments for drunkenness during the same time.

One drunkard will keep a family poor and make them miserable.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.

At Market 3120 cattle—3200 sheep, and 820 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows and calves, veal, pigs, two and three years old.

PRICES.—Working cattle, \$10 per cwt.; first quality \$8.00 second \$8.50; \$8.50 third \$8.00; \$7.50 fourth \$7.00.

THREE YEARS OLD—\$10 to \$12.

THREE YEARS OLD—\$10 to \$12.

SWINE—\$10 per cwt.

The Farmer.

Barn-yard Manures.

In a prize essay, written by Wm. D. Greenham, to which the Maryland State Agricultural Society awarded a premium, the writer closes thus:

Barn-yard and Stable Manures. This is the most valuable and prolific source from which the farmer is, by his own efforts and economy, to improve his land. This manure, though not so permanent in its effects, yet applied after time and need, is lasting and beneficial. It is the great reservoir from which the farmer is, by his own industry and management, to draw his supplies for the improvement of his land, as well as in a measure to derive his wealth; and he should husband his resources in such a manner as to have a constant eye to the accumulation of, not only all the offal from his stock, but all decaying vegetable matter from his farm.

The greatest negligence prevails among many farmers in relation to the carelessness with which they attend to their barn-yard and stable manures; the voidings from cattle, the evaporation of the nutritive portion of manures, would, if saved and attended to, improve more land than what little they carry out upon them. There is nothing which a farmer can more judiciously use than plaster in the absorption of the voidings, as well as the effect of fixing the valuable properties of manures, which are constantly escaping in the form of gases; I would then advise the liberal use of plaster in all the vegetable manures raised upon the farm. It is essential in all well regulated and ventilated stables and cow sheds, in preserving the health as well as the eyes of the animals, from the noxious exhalation of the pungent, if not poisonous gases, which are constantly escaping from the manures. Plaster fully repays the farmer who uses it.

In conclusion, whether you have the stiff clays or sandy loams to contend with on your farms, and you desire to restore them to fertility, they must have the advantage of lime, clover, and plaster, and a regular rotation of crops.

You must lend all your energies to the accumulation of manures, both animal, vegetable, and mineral—you cannot expect your lands to yield you renumerating crops unless you contrive to keep up its fertility by applications of manure. Should your barn-yard and stables fail to afford you a sufficient supply, you should go to your marshes, woods and ditch banks, and there find the elements for manure. We know the chief element of all manure being vegetable matter, and its production being necessarily slow and laborious on exhausted soils, we should take advantage of every assistant in increasing and applying it to the soil.—*The West Jersey Farmer.*

The above is an excellent article, and free from that objectionable feature so prevalent with most writers on the subject of manures, namely, the recommending of barn-yard manure alone.

Farmers who would pursue their business profitably, require more manure than can be made by their cattle, and, therefore, they are compelled to import fertilizing materials upon their land. As far as barn-yard manures occur, they should be availed of; but where their quantity is insufficient to get maximum effects, they should be increased, and this cannot be done by the use of cheap organic amendments only.

Every farmer should have an analysis of his soil; the books already give him an analysis of his stable manure, and a comparison of these two will show him what constituents are missing, and what he should buy from elsewhere. For the management of stable manures, we would refer to our article in this number on Manure Heaps, Loss of Ammonia, etc.—*Working Farmer.*

Liquid Manures.

We have often had occasion to call the attention of our readers to the importance of liquid manures; for not only will the same amount of manure, under extreme division by solution, produce a greater effect, but by the large amount of fluid medium used, the natural constituents of the soil, required for the growth of plants, are more readily converted for their use.

The chemical changes are more rapid, and more easily brought about in soils through which active moisture is continually being felt. Soils permanently damp, without escape of moisture, are not benefited by its presence. There are millions of acres of pasture lands in this country, where the introduction of a Water Ram in some adjacent stream, would pass a portion of the running water continuously or periodically over these pastures, and immense benefits would result, even from the use of pure water; but when the sewered towns, factories, or even private establishments can be added to these streams, very material benefits will always result. Soluble manures may also be applied with very great profit.—Among these we would mention sulphate of ammonia, night soil, in extreme state of division. The wastes of manufactures, and piles of compost manure, liberally supplied with water, will furnish a drainage which, when applied to the soil, will produce much greater effects than would the manure itself under a less perfect state of division.—*Working Farmer.*

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant—How to Cultivate.

September is the time to prepare the bed. Trench three feet deep. Fill one foot of the bottom with strong manure, and if your subsoil is not porous, your bed must be drained or have a layer of pebbles, broken stone or brick bats in the bottom.

On the top of the manure you may place a layer of rich sods and grass down, and fill up with the top soil thrown out. Add a good dressing of fine manure or rich compost, and let it stand a week or two, or until after a heavy rain to settle; then pulverize the surface fine, mark rows three feet apart and set the plants two feet from each other. The best plants are obtained by the division of old roots, which is beneficial to them. If you cannot obtain such roots, you must get them from seed planted the previous spring. Set the crown of the roots an inch or two below the surface; cover the bed before the ground freezes, four or five inches thick with leaves, if procurable, if not, with straw, which must be raked off the plants early in the spring, but not off the roots. Pull out all weeds during summer, and in the fall fork in a dressing of manure and cover as before. The great secret in growing this plant to perfection, is deep, mellow, rich soil. A dozen plants will supply a family with a good healthy vegetable, earlier and better than green apples.

Transplanting Trees.

In answer to many inquiries, we would advise that all trees, except peach, apricot, nectarine, and other similar sorts, should be transplanted in the autumn or late fall. By choosing this season of the year the trees may be stripped of leaves, and thus the great surfaces for the evaporation will be removed.

The body of the trees by this treatment, may retain its moisture, not losing it by the active powers of growing leaves. This gives the roots an opportunity to establish themselves, and to retain the moisture received by simple absorption before the formation of sponges, which draw water by the natural laws governing the action of plants. Such trees planted out in the spring would be parting with large amounts of moisture from surfaces of leaves, before the roots were sufficiently established in their new location to supply the necessary amount to compensate for evaporation. The slightest drying of a tree at the time of transplanting, is likely to interfere with its growth, and to give rise to after-uneasiness.

When large supplies of water are at hand, it is well to settle the earth around the roots by its use, as this causes the particles of earth to come in direct contact with the roots, and to get up a condition of the soil more closely resembling that from which the tree has been removed.

It is impossible to pack the roots—packing in wet moss, kept soaked with water—the roots plunged in mud as soon as received, and laid in—and again mudded and the earth well settled with water, when transplanted.

Removing plenty of earth on the roots—an infallible mode,—besides preserving all small fibres, keep the roots constantly moist.—*Cultivator.*

From the New England Farmer.
Spent Tan for Strawberries.

Mr. Editor:—Within a year or two, as you are well aware, much has been said of the beneficial effects of tan upon strawberries, both as a fertilizer and a mulcher; and not over strawberries only, but plum trees, grape vines, gooseberry bushes, &c. I do not mean now to cite the testimony of others in favor of spent tan, as I might do, and perhaps with profit; but I propose to give you a few items of my own experience,—what I have seen and known of the good effects of spent tan for strawberries; for I have applied it to nothing else, though I mean another year to experiment extensively with it.

During the latter part of November, 1811, I sowed my strawberry bed, which is a small one, being only about twelve rods long by ten feet in width, in the following manner; the first eight or ten feet I covered with tan, without any manure, about an inch and a half deep; the next eight or ten feet I covered over to a greater depth with well rotted horse manure and mud, about one-third mud. In this way I went over about two-thirds of my bed, applying the tan and manure alternately; the other third I covered exclusively with manure. Nothing more was done with the bed until the strawberries were ripe, except to pull out a very little sorrel that made its appearance, as it always will on a strawberry bed.

Before giving the result of this experiment, it seems necessary to speak of the soil, location and season; the soil is a hard, dry, gravelly loam, not deep at one end of the bed, but deeper at the other; the subsoil is gravelly, yellow loam; the substratum, blue gravel; located on the side of a hill sloping to the southeast; the season has been one of the best to test the tan as a mulcher, as it has been very dry. Now for the result. Firstly, it protected the plants in winter, and prevented them from being thrown out. Secondly, in regard to the time of ripening, I noticed a difference in favor of the tan, of three or four days, though this will acknowledge is of no great importance.—Thirdly, there were more and larger berries where the tan was applied. Fourthly, the berries were not covered with dirt, as they often are where no mulcher is used. And lastly, though not least, there were but very few weeds among the tan. The reason why there were more and larger berries on the tan, was because it was "moister" under the tan than under the manure; it so great was the difference in this respect, that in a hot day—and I believe we have had some hot ones in the strawberry season—tan could be distinctly seen where the tan left off and the manure began, ten rods distant. To this very obvious difference I called the attention of a neighbor of mine, who is a strawberry grower, and I think he was fully satisfied that tan, as a mulcher at least, was valuable on dry lands.

The art of *Calico Printing* is another of those which was common to the Egyptians and Indians, and is still largely practiced by the latter, and with a skill which produces much to be admired even in the midst of the productions of the world, and after so many attempts have been made to improve an art certainly imported from the East. Pliny was acquainted with the wonderful art by which cloths, though immersed in a heated dyeing liquor of one uniform color, came out tinged with different colors, and which afterwards could not be discharged by washing.

The Indians were found practising the art when first visited by the Europeans. The mandarins they apply both by pencils and by engraved blocks, though it has been said that the former method was the only one employed. Blocks were sent from Cossopore, and are used in Mysore and in Central India; some specimens of silk handkerchiefs were exhibited by Mr. Warriorn, to show the different stages of dyeing as practised in India. In one, the parts where the round spots were to be, were tied up with thread so as not to be affected by the dye liquor.

The cloth printers at Dacca are employed to stamp the figures on cloth which is to be embroidered. The stamps are formed of small blocks of khut (artocarpus) wood, and the figures carved in relief. The coloring material is red earth imported from Bombay, probably the so called "Indian earth" from the Persian Gulf.

Though the art is now practised to such perfection in this country, the Indian patterns still retain their own particular beauties, and command a crowd of admirers. This no doubt is due in a great measure to the knowledge which they have of the effects of colors, and the proportion which they serve between the ground and the pattern, by which a good effect is procured both at a distance and on a near inspection.

Printing in gold and in silver is a branch of the art which has been carried to great perfection in India, judging by the several specimens sent from very different parts of India, as well upon thick calico as upon fine muslin. The size which is used I have not found mentioned, but in the Burmese territory of the name of the plant is used, and of three of them are tied up to the stem of the rose. It is well known that the runners of the strawberries soon make their own roots, and in due time these roots are cut away, making the cuts as for scion, and then they are grafted on the rose stem, "without cutting or rearing the runners from the parent plant in the ground." They should be preserved very carefully, to lead the sap upwards to the scions, and, treated in this way, the strawberries will vegetate upon the rose-root for some time.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Strawberries Grafted on Roses. A short time ago there were exhibited in Paris, in a florist's shop on the Boulevard des Italiens, several rose-trees, upon which were grafted a few strawberry plants. This curiosity attracted much attention from the passers-by. The process by which it was effected as follows:—In autumn a few dog-roses, on their own roots, are selected and planted in pots; at the same time a well-rooted strawberry is placed with each rose, planted just beneath the stem of the rose. In spring, when the runners push out, two or three of them are tied up to the stem of the rose. It is well known that the runners of the strawberries soon make their own roots, and in due time these roots are cut away, making the cuts as for scion, and then they are grafted on the rose stem, "without cutting or rearing the runners from the parent plant in the ground." They should be preserved very carefully, to lead the sap upwards to the scions, and, treated in this way, the strawberries will vegetate upon the rose-root for some time.—*Mark Lane Express.*

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Removing plenty of earth on the roots—an infallible mode,—besides preserving all small fibres, keep the roots constantly moist.—*Cultivator.*

Transplanting Evergreens.

A good article on this subject urges (what we have long since endeavored to enforce) "that the roots while out of the ground, should be kept moist—that they should never for a moment even become dried during the process of transplanting." Hence a rainy day is recommended, in all cases, and especially where the roots are denuded. A few experiments are given. A long screen of Arborvitae was set out in a stormy week, with the sod on.—Six were set aside in a tub of water—four were left exposed to a drying wind. Those four only died out of two hundred and ten. The six, after three weeks neglect in the water, all survived. Again, fifty Norway Spruces were set out in a moist day. One, by mistake, was left, and received a few hours of sunshine—only died. We have succeeded well with some sorts, brought long distances, by insuring the immersion of the roots in water, as soon as possible—packing the roots in wet moss, kept soaked with water—the roots plunged in mud as soon as received, and laid in—and again muddled and the earth well settled with water, when transplanted.

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DYEING, CALICO PRINTING, AND PRINTING IN GOLD.

The art of dyeing is no doubt of very ancient date, and one with which the Hindoos have long been acquainted. Their country produced all the raw material for making a great variety of colors; some of these are so conspicuous a nature, such as large flowers of plants, that the desire must easily occur to transfer these colors to the person in savage nations, or to the clothes of so early civilized a people as the Hindoos. This easily has been done with the fugitive colors, but as they knew how to make a color like that of indigo, which undergoes a considerable degree of chemical change during its formation as well as while applied to the skin, it is evident, even if we had no other information on the subject that they must have paid attention to some chemical subjects. But we know that they have long possessed, and knew how to manufacture the several salts which have long been employed as mordants.

Selling Wax is also made from lac, and several varieties have been sent from different parts of India. Garcias ab Orto describes it as made from lac in the year 1563. Tavernier mentions the same fact. The Spaniards have obtained credit for the invention; but they, no doubt, learned it from the Arabs. A Frenchman who travelled much in Persia and different parts of the East Indies is also thought to have been the discoverer; and by Beckmann it is considered to be a German invention. This is hardly a chemical art, but is probably better placed here.

Moulmein and from Singapore, some showing the different stages of the process.

Another kind of lacquer-work is rather of the nature of paper-mache, covered with one or more layers of lac varnish. This is case with the lacquered boxes from Cashmere and Lahore, so remarkable for the beauty and elegance of their patterns.

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